08/26/2002 CLERK OF THE COURT FORM V000A

HONORABLE MICHAEL D. JONES

P. M. Espinoza Deputy

CV 2002-005761

CLAUDE L WINTERS

WILLIAM W HOLDER

v.

STATE OF ARIZONA BOARD OF EDUCATION

JENNIFER ANNE POLLOCK

REMAND DESK CV-CCC STATE OF ARIZONA BOARD OF EDUCATION 1535 W WASHINGTON ST PHOENIX AZ 85007

#### MINUTE ENTRY

Pursuant to A.R.S §12-910(e) this court may review administrative decisions:

The Superior Court may affirm, reverse, modify or vacate and remand the agency action. The court shall affirm the agency action unless after reviewing the administrative record and supplementing evidence presented at the evidentiary hearing the court concludes that the action is not supported by substantial evidence, is contrary to law, is arbitrary and capricious or is an abuse of discretion.

The scope of review of an agency determination under the Administrative Review Act places the burden upon the Petitioner to demonstrate that the hearing officer's decision was arbitrary, capricious, or involved an abuse of discretion. The reviewing court may not substitute its own discretion for that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>Sundown Imports, Inc. v. Ariz. Dept. of Transp.</u>, 115 Ariz. 428, 431, 565 P.2d 1289, 1292 (App. 1977); <u>Klomp v. Ariz. Dept. of Economic Security</u>, 125 Ariz. 556, 611 P.2d 560 (App. 1980).

Docket Code 512

08/26/2002

CLERK OF THE COURT FORM V000A

HONORABLE MICHAEL D. JONES

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CV 2002-005761

exercised by the hearing officer, $^2$  but must only determine if there is any competent evidence to sustain the decision. $^3$ 

This matter has been under advisement and the Court has considered and reviewed the record of the proceedings, exhibits made of record and the memoranda submitted.

The first issue is whether the Arizona State Board of Education (the "Board") and the Professional Practices Advisory Committee (PPAC) committed error by considering evidence of three incidents in which Petitioner was not charged with any criminal offense. Respondent correctly argues that the Board may take action against a teacher's certificate for any conduct that evidences immoral or unprofessional conduct by the teacher. The present charges, by their very nature, clearly involve unprofessional conduct. In Brown v. Arizona Dept. of Real Estate the court ruled that otherwise inadmissible evidence may be considered at administrative hearings, may be given probative weight, and in some circumstances, may even be the sole support of an administrative decision. Decisions in administrative proceedings may be sustained on circumstantial evidence alone.

Further, A.R.S. § 41-1062(a)(1) states in part:

A[n] [administrative] hearing may be conducted in an informal manner and without adherence to the rules of evidence required in judicial proceedings. Neither the manner of conducting the hearing nor the failure to adhere to the rules of evidence required in judicial proceedings shall be grounds for reversing any administrative decision or order

<sup>5</sup> 181 Ariz. 320, 890 P.2d 615 (App. Div.1 1995); See <u>Begay v. Arizona Dept. of Economic Sec</u>. 128 Ariz. 407, 626 P.2d 137 (App. Div.1 1981).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> <u>Ariz. Dept. of Economic Security v. Lidback</u>, 26 Ariz. App. 143, 145, 546 P.2d 1152, 1154 (1976).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>Schade v. Arizona State Retirement System</u>, 109 Ariz. 396, 398, 510 P.2d 42, 44 (1973); <u>Welsh v. Arizona State Board of Accountancy</u>, 14 Ariz.App. 432, 484 P.2d 201 (1971).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A.R.S. §15-203(a)(20).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> <u>Justice v. City of Casa Grande</u>, 116 Ariz. 66, 567 P.2d 1195 (App. Div.2 1977). Docket Code 512

08/26/2002

CLERK OF THE COURT FORM V000A

HONORABLE MICHAEL D. JONES

P. M. Espinoza Deputy

CV 2002-005761

providing the evidence supporting such decision or order is substantial, reliable, and probative.

Consequently, neither the Board nor the PPAC committed error by admitting evidence of the three incidents.

The second issue is whether Petitioner's conduct sufficient connection with the operation of a school to support revocation of his teaching certification, given his of harassment, convictions aggravated disorderly involving the discharge of a weapon, and his history disorderly conduct and harassment of neighbors - including children - and a former student. Only where the administrative decision is unsupported by competent evidence may the Superior Court set it aside as being arbitrary and capricious. Here, the record is replete with competent evidence supporting the Board's decision; the Petitioner's course of conduct is intolerable and determining whether unbecoming of a teacher. In administrative agency has abused its discretion, a reviewing court must review the record to determine whether there has been:

...unreasoning action, without consideration and in disregard for facts and circumstances; where there is room for two opinions, the action is not arbitrary or capricious if exercised honestly and upon due consideration, even though it may be believed that an erroneous conclusion has been reached.<sup>8</sup>

After a careful review of the record this court finds that the Board's decision was not contrary to law, nor was it arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED affirming the decision of the Arizona State Board of Education.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>City of Tucson v. Mills, 114 Ariz. 107, 559 P.2d 663 (App. 1976).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup><u>Tucson Public Schools, District No. 1 of Pima County v. Green</u>, 17 Ariz.App. 91, 94, 495 P.2d 861, 864 (1972), as cited by <u>Petras v. Arizona State Liquor Board</u>, 129 Ariz. 449, 452, 631 P.2d 1107, 1110 (App. 1981);

08/26/2002

CLERK OF THE COURT FORM V000A

HONORABLE MICHAEL D. JONES

P. M. Espinoza Deputy

CV 2002-005761

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED remanding this case back for all further and future proceedings to the Arizona State Board of Education.

/S/ HONORABLE MICHAEL D. JONES

JUDICIAL OFFICER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT